

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware
Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia street,
Third Story.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months.
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.
A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

Drugs & Chemicals.

100 lbs Quinine 155 " Turkey Opium
30 " Salicin 150 " Yellow Bark
50 " Pipine 300 " ditto Powd.
200 " Ext. Bark 200 " Blue Mass Lotion
100 " Red Bark 200 " ditto Powd.
200 " ditto Powd. 500 " Senna Ind. &
300 " Calomel Eng. 500 " Senna Ind. &
500 " Also Soc. 200 " Sarsaparilla
30 " Rhubarb Powd. 100 " Ipecac Powd.
150 " Quicksilver 200 " Benzoin Acid
300 " Quicksilver 50 " Morphine Sulph.
100 " Quicksilver & Acet.
10 " Jodide Potass. 10 " Quicksilver & Acet.
Just received and sold very low by H. B. REED.

Gunsmitting, &c.

J. C. CAMPBELL informs the public that he has commenced business on his own account in the shop at the west end of Columbia street, near the basin, and south of Ninth-st., warehouse, where he will do all kinds of work in firearms, either making or repairing. NEW GUNFELLS made to order in any length required, and when wanted, quickly, in the United States. Any one wanting a good gun—one he can depend on to kill or hit the mark at any distance—is invited to call and try his work.

Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.

Port Wayne, Feb. 4, 1848.

Vol. 9—No. 31.

Notice.

THE Firm of SAMUEL HANNA & SONS was dissolved in July last. This is to give notice to all concerned, that the notes and account due said firm, both in this county and N. Y., have been put in the hands of Mr. W. C. L. COOK for collection, who is authorized to collect and receive for same. Minors persons owing to him are remitted either for payment, and as often neglected to pay, until I have an opportunity to ask them again; but I assure all persons indebted that unless their attention is immediately directed to the subject, the will find these claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

SAMUEL HANNA

Fr. Wayne, Nov. 29th, 1847.

TESTED BY THOUSANDS!!

And Unanimously Approved!!!



WRIGHT'S INDIAN Vegetable PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

TESTED AND APPROVED

BLEEDING PILLS CURED.

(From Muncie Centre, Delaware County, N. Y.)

Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

With pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

I had been informed by the BLEEDING PILLS, and

had been recommended to me by a young man,

Little Falls persuaded me to give the Pills a trial, and

which has entirely cured me of the disease.

Consequently I have given the Pills to all my friends, and

they have all been cured by them.

— Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.

Port Wayne, Feb. 4, 1848.

Y. S.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on a economical plan, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this favorable opportunity to procure arms.

THOS. HAMILTON

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to Fairchild & Freeman, 14 miles south of town. This property consists of a Four-story Mill with three run of stones, a good order of first-rate new Saw Mill, with a good attachment to it to make shingles, lath, and put other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stables, a house for Country customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land, and another privilege on the East side of the River. This stream affords a plenty of water at any season of the year, and its situation makes it the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health poor, he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, as I live to the west of the place, the payments will be easy, as I am not in want of money. I should like to have a safe shot in the locker. Persons wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Port Wayne, Aug. 5, 1848.

6

DAWLINS.—A splendid assortment of Wo. S. Scrublins, and Cashmere Shawls, for sale. Oct. 15, 1847.

HILL, WILSON & CO.

GLOVES & MITTENS—every kind, E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

COLLINS' And Simmon's AXES, S. & W. S. EDGAR

IRON—shorts and sizes for sale by S. & W. S. EDGAR.

W/INDO GLASS of all the largest sizes—22 by 34, 18 by 24, 16 by 20, 12 by 18, 11 by 22, 12 by 16, &c.

H. B. REED.

EDAL LEAF HATS from one to four shells, ribbon in the bargain, also a few left of those splendid split Straw Hats, price not to stay until you call and see at the Niagara.

More Light.

J. S. T. received 200 boxes Star and Moon Can. S. & W. S. EDGAR.

CREWELS.—Every shade and color, also variety of beautiful patterns for work.

MRS. DYKES.

GROCERIES.

50 lbs Rice Co. 50 lbs N. O. Sugar.

500 lbs Loaf 500 " Crushed.

500 " Pulv. 10 Half Clos. Fresh Teas.

Pepper, Spices, &c., for sale now.

Oct. 15, 1847.

HILL, WILSON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand and intend H. keeping a constant supply of James' superior NEWS INK, to which he invites the attention of Printers. His warrant.

Teams Wanted!

A. MILLER will give constant employment to almost any number of teams that want to haul Lumber and Wheat from his Store and Mill in Noble County. All persons wishing such employment will do well call at A. Miller's, either at his store in Port Wayne or Ligonier, July 21, 1848.

BUGGY FOR SALE—A new Buggy with 2 seats, calculated for one or two. Horses will be sold on application to A. B. Miller.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient. C. A. GREY informs his friends and the public that he has just filled up the Old Store with a general assortment of New Fall & Winter Dry Goods

Groceries, &c.

It is needless to enumerate all the articles, or to make any ridiculous brag about the quality or cheapness of his goods, as his friends know that in these respects, he is always ahead of all competition. He will merely remark that his articles are complete, and as he does business entirely on the cash principle, and buys exclusively for cash, he is enabled to sell as cheap or

Cheaper than any other Store in the Country!

Persons will therefore find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Oct. 21, 1848.

3m.

SEASONED Flooring for sale by A. B. MILLER

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, February 3, 1848.

Whole No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Concluded from last week.)

It is being made by law the duty of this de-

partment to devote its attention to "THE SUP-

ORT OF PUBLIC CREDIT," as well as to "the im-

provement and management of the revenue."

It is proper to remark that this government

has paid punctually at all times the public

debt at its maturity, as well as the accruing

interest, never suspending for a moment the

discharge of either when due. Such

has been the attachment of the American

people to this the government of their choice

such their regard for honor and good faith

that, however severe the trial or sacrifice, they

have liquidated as they fell due all the debts

of the Union.

It is obvious that if we have the means to

purchase the public debt before its maturity, it

should be done rather than pay the interest,

and it is also clear that if the amount which

can be purchased by the government, is in-

creased, especially to the great extent of two

or eight millions of dollars, the treasury can

make the purchase upon better terms by en-

larging the number of competitors who could

sell to it our own stock. Under these circum-

stances I recommend that the Treasury De-

partment be authorized to purchase at the

market rate at any time, when its means will

allow, after the first of July next, any portion

of the debt of twenty-eight millions authorized

by the act of the 25th of January, 1847, in-

cluding treasury notes, if any should remain

unpaid. This is the more necessary as the

rules of the public lands have been set apart

for this department as directed by that act

for the payment of the interest and purchase of

the principal of this stock which is impossible

at present the right of purchase being limited

to part. Unless there should be given to pur-

chase this stock at the market rate, a consider-

able sum must remain in the treasury on the

date of July next of these sales which can be

used for no purpose whatever.

As soon as it was ascertained on the estimates of the several

departments that the government had the

means to purchase a portion of its debt and to

interest, the department considered it

to be its duty to make the purchase.

Upon looking into these estimates and comparing them with our means, it was found that there

should be a balance of \$2,853,694 84 in the

treasury on the 1st of July, 1847.

There was also at that date by the la-

ttest report a copy of which is hereto annexed

marked T, \$2,493,594 46, in spite of the

several deductions made to the credit of the trea-

sury, and notwithstanding, the amount of

the stock still remaining at the treasury was

marked as above, \$2,493,746 00.

It was evident that the debt was

subject to a debt of more than \$2,777,000,000, accor-

ding to the report of the department, and that

the debt was not only paid, but

had been exceeded by a principal and interest

of \$275,433,750 52.

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This is but one branch of these duties, and yet, as some evidence of the amount of labor thus devolved upon him from this source, have pronounced judgment in upwards of five thousand cases involving land titles since the tenth of March, 1846. These are general judicial questions, and not financial, requiring often great labor and research, and having no necessary connection with the duties of Treasury Department. The daily correspondence of this department with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Surveyor General, the Registers and Receivers, and other persons connected with the system, is most voluminous.

The supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the expenses of the Courts of the United States, and the duties connected therewith, through the marshals and clerks of these courts, gives rise to a very considerable daily correspondence with these officers, and having no necessary connection with the finances, should also be detached from the Treasury Department, as well as from the State Department, the duties of these marshals in connection with the census of the United States.

Having transferred the laborious duties enumerated from the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress should authorize him to appoint an Assistant Secretary, who should be a man of great talents and experience, with a salary not less than \$3000 a year, who should examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the Secretary, and perform such other duties not requiring the signature of the Secretary as might conveniently be devolved upon him by the department. To maintain the unity and efficiency of the system, he should be appointed by the Secretary, and subject to his direction. He would want an able and efficient clerk with a salary not less than \$1700 per annum.

The office of Comptroller of the Treasury should be divided, and that great and augmenting portion of his duties relating to the receipt for customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs connected therewith, should be devolved on the head of a new bureau, to be called the Commissioner of Customs, whose duties would be various and important.

The First Comptroller should retain all the other duties now performed by him, and especially his decision upon claims and accounts, which would occupy the whole time of the head of the bureau. Combined as now are under the First Comptroller, the duties appertaining both to receipts and expenditures of the public money, accounts and claims, the office is overburdened with business, which cannot promptly and properly be performed by any one individual, however able and laborious.

The duties now performed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are most numerous and important, and must be vastly increased with the great number of tribes scattered over Texas, Oregon, New Mexico and California, and with the interesting progress of so many of the tribes in Christianity, knowledge and civilization. These duties do not necessarily appertain to war, but to peace, and to our domestic relations with those tribes placed by the constitution under the charge of this government. This most important bureau, then, should be detached from the War Department, with which it has no necessary connection.

The duties of the Patent office, greatly and important as they now are, must necessarily increase with the progress of light and knowledge, the development of the wonderful inventive genius of our countrymen, and the researches of so many enlightened minds in this country into machinery, the physical sciences and the arts of nature. This bureau has no necessary or proper connection with the State Department and ought to be separated from it.

The Pension office should also be detached from the War Department, inasmuch as no military orders are given to pensioners as such by the Secretary of war, nor by the Navy Department, much less to the widows and heirs who receive these bounties from the government. There is another reason why the Pension office, as well as the Indian bureau, should be detached from the War Department and placed under the supervision of the same Secretary to whom the Land office would be entrusted, namely: under our system of revolutionary and military bounties, and land warrants, as well as under treaties and reservations with Indian tribes, many questions arise in relation to our public lands and private land claims, connecting themselves frequently and intimately with our general land system, and with decisions upon land titles made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and therefore all those bureaus whose duties are so intimately connected with the public lands, as well as with private land claims, ought to be placed under the supervision of the same department, or conduct of decision and jurisdiction may and does in fact take place.

Having thus detached the Patent office from the Department of State; the Land Office from the Treasury, as well as its supervisory duties in connection with accounts of Marshals and Clerks of the Courts, including their connection with the Census; having detached also from the War Department, the Indian Bureau and the Post Office, the same supervisory authority as regards them all, now exercised respectively by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, should be entrusted to the head of a new department, to be called the Secretary of the Interior, inasmuch as his duties would be connected with those branches of the public service devolved upon this government by the express letter of the Constitution, associated with our domestic affairs. The duties of this new department thus organized, would be great and important, fully equal to those appertaining to the head of any other department except the Treasury, under our system as at present organized.

The whole increased expense of this reorganization would not exceed \$20,000 per annum, whereas, to the government in an increased accountability and efficiency of the service, and to the people, in the more prompt discharge of the business with the several departments and bureaus, and the consequent immense saving of time and expense, the gain would be great indeed, the advantages vastly exceeding the small additional expense. From the great and continued multiplication of the business of the Treasury Department as now organized, with the rapid increase of our maritime frontiers, our arms, our commerce, revenue and population, there is great danger that, at some future period, the Treasury Department may be broken down by the weight of its labors, and consequences ensue, disastrous to the public interest. Organized as it is now proposed, the duties of the Treasury Department would still be great and arduous.

Connected with this subject, I recommend the completion at an early day of the Treasury Building, so as to secure fire-proof rooms to all our bureaus, free from rent, as well as to accommodate and include in this edifice the State Department, with its invaluable archives.

The Department has purchased, for the sum appropriated by Congress, both the bridges within this District over the eastern branch of the Potomac, which are now free of toll, as designed by the wise and liberal legislation of Congress; and in consummating this result, valuable aid was rendered to me by the Mayor of this city.

The various recommendations of this, my last financial report, are respectfully submitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Houses of Congress. They are believed to be such as would best promote the true interests of the American people. For them and my country and her glorious confederacy of sovereign and United States, I invoke the continued blessings of heaven. May her Union be harmonious, progressive, and perpetual. May her career be one of honor, peace and

glory, of equity, justice and good faith. May he think he is playing rather a dangerous game. If he should miss the appointment, his political career would be ended. His constituents could never again be galled by his hypocritical professions of devotion to the free soil cause, and would inevitably look round for some more honest man to represent them in Congress.

The Ohio Standard (the free soil organ) thus comments on Calle's dereliction of duty: "CALER B. SMITH—Post Master General. Any Northern man who will betray the cause of Liberty as he [Caleb B. Smith] did, and denounce the friends of freedom in the House, will be applauded there, and be rewarded too in the *Taylor* times coming, and crushed too by the people 'in the good times coming.'

And again, in commenting on his speech in opposition to Mr. Gott's resolution, the same paper says:

"Caleb B. Smith procured the defeat of Gott's resolution. He is the man who must bear the responsibility of the continuance of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On his guilty soul, in time and eternity, must rest the infamy and retribution of that horrible traffic."

General Cass Returned to the Senate.—General Cass was re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Michigan Legislature on the 25th inst., was 1,115—reported Asiatic, 870; cholera, otherwise designated, 245. The first case, which occurred were supposed to be brought to the city by the ship Swanton, from Havre, on the 11th of December. The largest number of deaths by cholera in one day, was 92, on the 28th ult., 4 of which were only reported to be of the Asiatic type. The largest number of deaths of Asiatic cholera in one day, 69, on the 25th ult., when 8 deaths by cholera, otherwise designated, were reported.

Fire.—This morning about 4 o'clock the jail at this place was discovered to be on fire. The engines were promptly on the spot, and owing to the scarcity of water, and the sparseness evinced by the spectators, they could render no assistance, and the building, together with the jailor's house adjoining were destroyed. The fire caught in the roof from the stove pipe. There was one prisoner, Charles Engleman, in the jail, but he was promptly rescued.

We are informed that the building has repeatedly caught fire from the stove pipe previously; but it happened to be in the day time, no great damage was done; and yet no steps were taken to remedy the defect, or render the building more secure! In view of such negligence on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the property belonging to the county, need we wonder that Allen County is more heavily taxed, and has less to show for the large sums wrung from her citizens, than any other county in the State.

The jail was an old log building, and has long been a nuisance and disgrace to the place. The loss therefore is not so much to be regretted, though it may occasion much inconvenience until another can be erected.

Small Pox.—The two cases of small pox which we mentioned in our last as existing in this city, are now entirely convalescent, and are therefore valuable to our "city farmers," and to every one who has a garden or orchard, however small!

Agricultural Papers.—Of all the various classes of publications in this country, we consider the agricultural papers and periodicals the most valuable; no farmer ought to neglect taking at least one. Almost every number contains some valuable hints, suggestions or recipes, worth more to the practical farmer than the subscription price for one year. We have two of these papers lying on our table, to which we call the attention of our country readers, and would recommend each and all to take at least one of them—so both if they think proper. Besides agricultural matters, both these papers devote considerable attention to gardening, fruit culture, &c., and are therefore valuable to our "city farmers," and to every one who has a garden or orchard, however small!

The Geneese Farmer is published monthly at the low rate of 50 cents a year, or five copies for \$2.00,—only 40 cents each! This is an old and highly popular paper, and the publisher is determined to spare no pains to maintain its high reputation. Each No. contains twenty-four large pages, making a handsome volume of two hundred and eighty-eight pages of closely printed and valuable matter for only forty cents. It is published at Rochester, New York, by D. D. F. Moore. Subscriptions received by Barnett & Nelson, Fort Wayne.

The Ohio Cultivator is published twice a month, at \$1.00 per annum, or four copies for \$3.00. Each number contains 16 pages, making a handsome annual journal of 334 pages, worth more to any farmer than five times the subscription price. It is published in Columbus, Ohio, by M. B. Batcham.

The new volume for each of these works commenced with the January number. Persons wishing to subscribe, therefore, should lose no time in sending on their names.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thus notices one of the facts stated in Mr. Secretary Walker's triumphant vindication of the Tariff of 1846:

"We understand the small pox is raging to a considerable extent in Fort Wayne."—*Lagrange Democrat.*

We find the above in the Lagrange Democrat of last Wednesday, and publish it, to show how rapidly a lie obtains circulation than the truth—or how much more willingly some circulate the former than the latter. From the fact that our paper of the 20th ult. contradicting the report, must have been seen by the editor of the Democrat before he made the above statement, some are inclined to believe that sinister motives induced the publication. We are unwilling to believe that any one having the control of a public paper could act thus meanly; and think that he may have overlooked our paragraph, and inadvertently given credit and publicity to the false rumors circulated by the Jew pedlers. It will not, however, we trust, be asking too much of the Democrat to contradict the report, and inform its readers, that the small pox, instead of "ranging to a considerable extent," does not rage at all in Fort Wayne.

China.—The difficulties between our minister, Mr. Davis, and the Chinese commissioners have been amicably adjusted. The latter addressed to Mr. Davis a satisfactory letter, restoring the previous understanding between them, and appointing an early day for his reception. After the reception, a sumptuous repast was prepared, to which Mr. Davis and the officers of the United States vessels of war, together with a host of Chinese and Tartar dignitaries, did full and ample justice. The most cordial and good feeling marked the entertainment. So this small speck of war is brushed from the horizon.

Trucking to the South.—The servile course of Caleb B. Smith or this State, in basely trucking to the south, and being instrumental in the defeat of Mr. Gott's resolution to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is severely commented on by free-soil papers. Such a course is less excusable in Caleb than in almost any other man, as he represents a strong free-soil district, and has always professed to entertain views on this subject in union with those of the great majority of his constituents. His conduct would be inexplicable if it were not for the simple fact that he is looking for the appointment of Post Master General under the incoming administration. Subsidiency to the South and a defense of its "peculiar institutions" are believed by many to be a sure passport to the favor of Gen. Taylor—and this at once explains the harmonious, progressive, and perpetual character of his career.

The various recommendations of this, my last financial report, are respectfully submitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Houses of Congress. They are believed to be such as would best promote the true interests of the American people. For them and my country and her glorious confederacy of sovereign and United States, I invoke the continued blessings of heaven. May her Union be harmonious, progressive, and perpetual. May her career be one of honor, peace and

Amendment of the Constitution.—A law was passed at the late session of the Indiana Legislature authorizing and requiring a *viso vocis* in the several counties of this State, as to the propriety of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution. Every voter will therefore be called upon at the next August election, to vote upon this important question, and we hope all will be prepared to do so understandingly.—*Ind. State Sentinel.*

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

This convention, called for the purpose of nominating "free soil" candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, met at the State House on the 18th. It was a small gathering, but, as one of the speakers said, perhaps we shall not "desire the day of small things."

But little was done during the forenoon and afternoon sessions, except to discuss a proposition made by the Hon. John H. Bradley, the free soil presidential elector of the 5th congressional district in the late presidential election.

Mr. Bradley's proposition was that no nominations of free soil candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor should be made; but that a resolution should be passed, declaring in favor of Embree and Stanfield, the whig candidates.

This proposition, in effect, contemplated nothing more nor less than a disbanding of the free soil party as a State organization, and to transfer it "body and boots," (as one of the members from Ripley county said,) to the whigs so far as the State government was concerned.

"I thank you, Mr. Clay, but I am not President yet—and—"

Here Mr. Clay, perceiving that the General's modesty was about to get the better of him, broke in with some playful remark which led to a general and most agreeable conversation between the two distinguished gentlemen.

The Captain of the Princess, not wishing to interrupt so pleasant a re-union of the two old friends, detained the boat for some time.

Finally, however, the General and Mr. Clay parted, with expressions of mutual esteem, and a hope that they might soon meet again.

Liver Complaint.—The *Geneese Farmer* is

now forming in this city for the purpose of

opening a new route to the Pacific via the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. It is said

that a few thousand dollars will make the San

Juan river navigable to the Lake, through

which steam-vessels can pass to Leon, a small

town within ten miles of the Pacific coast.

Over this ten miles a plank road or canal can be easily made, and the route then will be some 500 miles nearer than by Chagres and Panama.

General Cass Returned to the Senate.—General Cass was re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Michigan Legislature on the 25th inst., was 1,115—reported Asiatic, 870; cholera, otherwise designated, 245. The first

case which occurred were supposed to be brought to the city by the ship Swanton, from Havre, on the 11th of December. The largest

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reported to be of the Asiatic type. The largest

number of deaths of Asiatic cholera in one day, 69, on the 25th ult., when 8 deaths by cholera, otherwise designated, were reported.

Cholera in St. Louis.—There were seven

recent cases of cholera reported in St. Louis

during the week ending Monday, the 22d ult.

These were all local cases. Several other

cases of passengers and hands on steamboats

had occurred.

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More New Goods.

THE Public, especially those who like to buy good Bargains, to make the most of their money, or to buy in place where they can get the best articles at the lowest prices, are invited to call and examine the newly arrived stock of **Gold and Winter Goods**, having been selected with especial care and purchased on favorable terms, will be found adapted to the wants of the country, and all at such extremely low rates, that all will be sure to repeat the visit. The Dry Goods will be found a fine and well assortm't of Broad Cloths, Cambrics, Denton, Kentucky jeans, Tweeds, Cashmere, and plaid, Linen, Muslin, colored, and Plain Allasses, D. Laine, Cashmere, & Calicoes, of the latest and beautiful styles, from 5 cents per yard, and shirts much lower than usual. Ladies' Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, Fancy Articles in abundance, Padding, Bating, &c. **Gold Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Cloth, Felt, Plush, and Glazed Caps, &c.**

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847. 23.

GROCERIES.

A full assortment of choice Family Groceries, & W. S. EDSALL.

New Books.

COURT of Monti Christo, by Dumas. Shakespeare's Novels. " Life in London, by Reynolds. Black Prophet, by Carleton. Manufacturing Mother, by Carleton. Christopher Tickell, by Smith. Court in the Midge, " A host of others, for sale at May 13, 1848. WALKER'S

WINE VINEGAR—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store, July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

On Hand.

SELLERATUS of superior quality—Manufactured and for sale at the lowest market price, next door to Nichols & Hoagland's, & a large number of **Town Lots**

in the town of Fort Wayne, Huntington, Lagro, Wauseon, Paul and Marion. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to buy. Office next door to the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY," on Calhoun Street. JOHN HOUGH, Jr. Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. 17.

Dress Goods.

50 Pcs. ALPACAS, Black and Colored all rudes, from 2 to 10 shillings per yard. Cashmere, D. Laine, Black and Col'd SILKS &c., at HILL, WILSON & Co's.

HUMPHREY & BROWN

Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Mosaic, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of Italian, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for building, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal of Ewings Warehouse and Boat Yard. JAMES HUMPHREY. Fort Wayne, Oct. 21, 1848. 16.

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted at his office, next door to the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY," on Calhoun Street, (West of Main and Calhoun Streets.) Fort Wayne. Aug. 12, 1848.

DR. JAMES W. DAILY, Daily Paper, Indiana, Office on Calhoun Street, (West of Main and Calhoun Streets) Fort Wayne, Aug. 12, 1848.

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Niagara Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

consisting of Plaid, Striped, and plain Cloth & Cloth and Gile de Suisse, Lustres, Plate, Striped Alpacas, Muslin, Blue, Plaid, Striped, & White, &c. &c. DRESS GOODS largely brought into market and the great French Republican Leader, Dr. J. C. St. Simon, in the same building for which he was once a tenant. JOHN THOMPSON, Fort Wayne, May 20, 1848. 17.

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This is but one branch of these duties, and glory, of equity, justice and good faith. May yet, as some evidence of the amount of labor each successive administration in all time to, leave upon him from this source, I leave, in faithfully discharging the arduous duty, thousand cases involving land titles since the total of March 1845. These are generally judicial questions, and not financial, requiring often great labor and research, and having no necessary connection with the duties of Treasury Department. The daily correspondence of this department with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Surveyors General, the Registers and Receivers, and other persons connected with the system, is most voluminous.

The supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the expenses of the Courts of the United States, and the duties connected therewith, through the marshals and clerks of these courts, gives rise to a very considerable daily correspondence with these officers, and having no necessary connection with the finances, should also be detached from the Treasury Department, as well as from the State Department, the duties of these marshals in connection with the census of the United States.

Having transferred the laborious duties enumerated from the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress should authorize him to appoint an Assistant Secretary, who should be a man of great talents and experience, with a salary not less than \$3000 a year, who should examine all letters, contracts and warrants prepared for the signature of the Secretary, and perform such other duties not requiring the signature of the Secretary as might conveniently be devolved upon him by the department. To maintain the unity and efficiency of the system, he should be appointed by the Secretary, and subject to his direction. He would want an able efficient clerk with a salary not less than \$1700 per annum.

The office of Comptroller of the Treasury should be divided, and that great and important portion of his duties relating to the receipts for customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs connected therewith, should be devolved on the head of a new bureau, to be called the Commissioner of Customs, whose duties would be various and important.

The First Comptroller should retain all the other duties now performed by him, and especially his decision upon claims and accounts, which would occupy the whole time of the head of the bureau. Combined as now we are under the First Comptroller, the duties appertaining both to receipts and expenditures of the public money, accounts and claims, the office is overburdened with business, which cannot promptly and properly be performed by any one individual, however able and laborious.

The duties now performed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are most numerous and important, and must be vastly increased with the great number of tribes scattered over Texas, Oregon, New Mexico and California, and with the interesting progress of so many of the tribes in Christianity, knowledge and civilization. These duties do not necessarily appear to war, but to peace, and to our domestic relations with those tribes placed by the constitution under the charge of this government. This most important bureau, then, should be detached from the War Department, with which it has no necessary connection.

The duties of the Patent office, great and important as they are, must necessarily increase with the progress of light and knowledge, the development of the wonderful inventive genius of our countrymen, and the researches of so many enlightened minds in this country into machinery, the physical sciences, and the arts and sciences. This bureau has no necessary or proper connection with the State Department and ought to be separated from it.

The Pension office should also be detached from the War Department, inasmuch as no military orders are given to pensioners as such by the Secretary of war, nor by the Navy Department, much less to the widows and heirs who receive these bounties from the government. There is another reason why the Pension office, as well as the Indian bureau, should be detached from the War Department, and placed under the supervision of the same secretary to whom the Land office would be entrusted, namely: under our system of revolutionary and military bounties, and land warrants, as well as under treaties and reservations with Indian tribes, many questions arise in relation to our public lands and private land claims, connecting themselves frequently and intimately with our general land system, and with decisions upon land titles made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and therefore all those bureaus whose duties are so intimately connected with the public lands, as well as with private land claims, ought to be placed under the supervision of the same department, or confidec of decision and jurisdiction may and does in fact take place.

Having thus detached the Patent office from the Department of State; the Land Office from the Treasury, as well as its supervisory duties in connection with accounts of Marshals and Clerks of the Courts, including their connection with the census, having detached also from the War Department, the Indian Bureau and the Post Office, the same supervisory authority as regards them all, now exercised respectively by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, should be entrusted to the head of a new department, to be called the Secretary of the Interior, inasmuch as his duties would be connected with those branches of the public service devolved upon this government by the express letter of the Constitution, associated with our domestic affairs. The duties of this new department thus organized, would be great and important, fully equal to those appertaining to the head of any other department except the Treasury, under our system as at present organized.

The whole increased expense of this reorganization would not exceed \$20,000 per annum, whereas, to the government in an increased accountability and efficiency of the service, and to the people, in the more prompt discharge of the business with the several departments and bureaus, and the consequent immense saving of time and expense, the gain would be great indeed, the advantages vastly exceeding the small additional expense. From the great and continued multiplication of the business of the Treasury Department as now organized, with the rapid increase of our maritime frontier, our ports, our commerce, revenue and population, there is great danger that, at some future period, the Treasury Department may be broken down by the weight of its labors, and consequences cause, disastrous to the public interest. Organized even as now proposed, the duties of the Treasury Department would still be great and arduous.

Connected with this subject, I recommend the completion at an early day of the Treasury Building, so as to secure fire-proof rooms for all our bureaus, free from rent, as well as accommodate and include in this edifice the State Department, with its invaluable archives. The Department has purchased, for the sum appropriated by Congress, both the bridges within this District over the eastern branch of the Potowmack, which are now free of tolls, designed by the wise and liberal legislation of Congress; and in consummating this result, valuable aid was rendered to me by the Mayor of this city.

The various recommendations of this my last financial report, are respectfully submitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Houses of Congress. They are believed to be such as would best promote the true interests of the American people. For them and my country and her glorious confederacy of sovereign and united States, I invoke the continued blessings of heaven. May her Union be harmonious, progressive, and perpetual. May her career be one of honor, peace and

Amendment of the Constitution.—A law was passed at the last session of the Indiana Legislature authorizing and requiring a *visa* vote in the several counties of this State, as to the propriety of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution. Every voter will therefore be called upon at the next August election, to vote upon this important question, and we hope all will be prepared to do so understandingly.—*Ind. State Sentinel.*

Ohio Standard (the free soil organ) thus comments on Caleb's declination of duty:

—CALEB B. SMITH.—*Post Master General.*

—Any Northern man who will betray the cause of liberty as he [Caleb B. Smith] did, and denounce the friends of freedom in the House, will be applauded there, and he deserved to be in the *Twelve* times coming, and crushed by the people "in the good time coming."

And again, in commenting on his speech in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution, the same paper says:

—Caleb B. Smith procured the defeat of Govt's resolution. He is the man who must bear the responsibility of the continuance of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

On his guilty soul, in time and eternity, must rest the infamy and retribution of that horrid traffic.

General Case Returned to the Senate.—General Case was re-decided to the United States Senate, by the Michigan Legislature on the 20th ult. The vote stood 44 to 36. In the mean time, several democratic, most of whom voted against General Case because they thought the western part of the state was entitled to the Senator; a few opposed him on account of his views, as expressed in his Nicholson letter, on the question of slave-trade in the territories.

New Cholera.—There were seventeen cases of cholera reported in St. Louis during the week ending Monday, the 22d ult. These were all local cases. Several other cases of passengers and hands on steamboats had occurred.

Agricultural Papers.—Of all the various classes of publications in this country, we consider the agricultural papers and periodicals the most valuable; no farmer ought to neglect taking at least one. Almost every number contains some valuable hints, suggestions, or recipes, worth more to the practical farmer than the subscription price for one year. We have two of these papers lying on our table, to which we call the attention of our country readers, and would recommend each and all to take at least one of them—or both if they think proper. Besides agricultural matters, both these papers devote considerable attention to gardening, fruit culture, &c., and are therefore valuable to our "city farmers," and to every one who has a garden or orchard, however small.

The Genesee Farmer is published monthly at the rate of 50 cents a year, or five copies for \$2.00—only 40 cents each! This is an old and highly popular paper, and the publisher is determined to spare no pains to maintain its high reputation. Each No. contains twenty-four large pages, making a handsome volume of two hundred and eighty-eight pages of closely printed and valuable matter for only forty cents. It is published at Rochester, New York, by D. D. Moore. Subscriptions received by Barnett & Nelson, Fort Wayne.

The *Ohio Cultivator* is published twice a month at \$1.00 per annum, or four copies for \$3.00. Each number contains 16 pages, making a handsome annual journal of 324 pages worth more to any farmer than five times the subscription price. It is published in Columbus, Ohio, by M. B. Hatchett.

The new volume for each of these works commenced with the January number. Persons wishing to subscribe, therefore, should lose no time in sending us their names.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thus notices one of the facts stated in Mr. Secretary Walker's triumphant vindication of the Tariff of 1845:

—We understand the small pox is raging to a considerate extent in Fort Wayne.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

We find the above in the LaGrange Democrat of last Wednesday, and publish it to show how more rapidly it obtrains its course than the truth—or how much more willingly some circulate the former than the latter. From the fact that our paper of the 20th ult. contradicted the report, must have been seen by the editor of the Democrat before he made the above statement, some are inclined to believe that sinister motives induced the publication. We are unwilling to believe that any one having the control of a public paper could be thus muchly, and think that he may have overlooked our paragraph, and inadvertently given credit and publicity to the false rumors circulated by the Jew pedlers. It will not, however, we trust, be asking too much of the Democrat to contradict the report, and inform its readers, that the small pox, instead of "running a considerable extent," does not rage at all in Fort Wayne.

China.—The difficulties between our minister Mr. Davis, and the Chinese commissioners, have been amicably adjusted. The latter addressed to Mr. Davis a satisfactory letter, restoring the previous understanding between them, and appointing an early day for his reception. After the reception, a sumptuous repast was prepared, in which Mr. Davis and the officers of the United States vessels of war, together with a host of Chinese and Tartar dignitaries, did full and ample justice. The utmost cordiality and good feeling marked the entertainment. So small a speck of war is brushed from the horizon.

Trucking to the South.—The service course of Caleb B. Smith or this State, is basely

in the defeat of Mr. Govt's resolution to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and every one who has been a friend to the cause of freedom, will be grieved to see that the

same is now in the hands of the slaveholders, and that the slaves are to be sold at auction.

Important Commercial Decision.—We find the following in the New York Herald:

A case of considerable interest to the commercial community has recently been decided in Washington county court, Maryland. It appeared that a man named Horine, bought 200 bushels of corn and 300 barrels of flour from a person named Long, which the latter subsequently refused to deliver according to contract, alleging that he had been imposed upon by the former. It was asserted that the defendant was in possession of news relative to the market for breadstuffs, and that he had asserted a falsehood in Long, with reference to his news in his possession, and thus bilked his victim, or induced to him for further inquiry into the state of the market. The judge charged the jury that if this were the case, it was a fraud, which vitiated the contract, and therefore prevented his recovery.

After a brief absence, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Now Govt. v. Cilli.—Recent accounts from China give information of the discovery of a gold mine near Lopinop, on the coast and north of Valparaiso, which for richness, if the account be true, flies into the shade even the Sacramento "digging" which we thought were rather ahead of all the auriferous regions yet discovered or discoverable. The gold ore at Lopinop is said to yield several pounds of gold out seven arrobas, which is equal to about one twenty-sixth part.

Amendment of the Constitution.—A law was passed at the last session of the Indiana Legislature authorizing and requiring a *visa* vote in the several counties of this State, as to the propriety of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution. Every voter will therefore be called upon at the next August election, to vote upon this important question, and we hope all will be prepared to do so understandingly.—*Ind. State Sentinel.*

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—This convention, called for the purpose of nominating "free soil" candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, met at the State House on the 15th. It was a small gathering, but, as one of the speakers said, perhaps we shall not "desire the day of small things."

But little was done during the forenoon and afternoon sessions, except to discuss a proposition made by the Hon. John H. Bradley, the free soil presidential elector of the 5th congressional district in the late presidential election.

Mr. Bradley's proposition was that no nomination of free soil candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor should be made; but that a resolution should be passed, declaring in favor of Embree and Stanfield, the whig candidates.

The resolution, S. Scott and J. T. Wilder are also engraved, and are strikingly similar in their design. The main vignette is found in a sitting posture, with her hand upon a scroll, inscribed with the words, in very small capitals, "Northern Bank of Kentucky." The vignettes on the left represent Washington and Henry Clay, and the one on the right a female head.

This convention can only be detected by the quality of the paper, which is thin, with here and there a red silk filigree.

Notice.—*The undesignated claim to be the owner in equity of the following described lands:*

The 1/4 of Sect. 13, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 12, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 11, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 10, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 9, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 8, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 7, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 6, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 5, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 4, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 3, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 2, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 1, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 30, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 29, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 28, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 27, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 26, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 25, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 24, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 23, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 22, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 21, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 20, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 19, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 18, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 17, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 16, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 15, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 14, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

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The 1/4 of Sect. 10, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

The 1/4 of Sect. 9, Twp. 39, Rang. 14.

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